

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 4 Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1815.

[Vol. 29.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Jabez Vigus

Offers for sale at his store, next door above George
Trotter, Sen., and immediately opposite the Mar-
ket house, a handsome and general assortment of

Merchandise,

(Purchased in Philadelphia two years past.)
Which will enable him to sell unusually low whole-
sale or retail.

BANK NOTES,

of every description taken in payment.
53 Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1815.

CONFECTIONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN,

(From France)

CONFECTIONER AND DISTILLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gen-
tlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just
opened his CONFECTIONERY STORE, on Mill-
street, on Poplar-Row-street, in the brick house
lately occupied by Mr. Cross, where he intends to
carry on the business in his line in all the branches
and variety. He flatters himself that his endeavors
to satisfy the public in general, will deserve a share
of their patronage. Every kind of Cakes will at all
times be found ready made at his store; and com-
mands for tea-parties will be graciously received,
and attended to on the shortest notice, with care
and punctuality.

List of Sugar Plums, Candies, Cordials, etc. to
be had at J. D. Duncan's Store.

Barley CANDY, Sugar Plums,
Rock do. Sugar Almonds,
Lemon do. Candyway Confections,
Honey do. Portwine do.
Cinnamon do. Glazed Almonds,
Stomachic do. Croquette,
Plum Mint Stick do. Kisses or Secrets,
Burgamot do. Spanish Cakes,
Spanish Liquorice Juice, Mint and Chocolate
Strawberry, Citron and drops, &c.

TOYS.

A great variety of new and elegant SUGAR
TOYS, made out of the best materials.

PASTRY.

Found Cakes, Naples Biscuit,
Plum do. Love Cakes,
French & English Jumbies, Mince Meat Pies, and
biscuits, several other kinds,
Sponge Cakes, Cream Biscuits,
Almond Bread, Tea Cakes,
Cakes, Fingers, Macaroons, Naivette do.
Port-Macaroons, Love Nuts,
Macaroons, Philadelphia Kisses,
Chocolate Macaroons, Almond do.
Prussians, Tartlets,
Savoy Cakes, Tarts.
Genoise Cakes, Wine.

Brandy Syrup and Dry
Preserved Peaches,
Biscuits, Currants, &c.
Pickles.
Sweet Meats, Raisins,
Chocolate,
Syrup of Punch, Lemon,
Orange, Gin, Toddy,
Cinnamon, &c.
Madeira and Claret.

J. D. D. hopes that his care and punctuality in the
execution of the commands he will be honored with,
will justify his claim to a share of public patronage.

N. B. He is about fixing rooms for private parties.
Wanted a LAD about 15 years of age, as an
apprentice—Good recommendations are required.
Country Merchants supplied on the most li-
beral terms.

Elegant LIQUID BLACKING—Ivory
Black—Hartshorn.

List of Letters

IN the Lexington Post Office on the 1st of
January, 1815—whenever, if not taken out in
three months, will be sent to the General Post
Office as dead letters:

Alexander Robt. 2
Alexander Wm. 2
Austin Stephen F. 2
Anyan John 2
Adkinson John 2
Allen Charles H. 2

Bell Samuel 2
Bell Archibald 2
Bennet Mr. 2
Boyer Richard 2
Ballenger Asa 2
Bradbury Edward 3
Brown Saml. Doctr. 2
Bryan John 2
Badger Saml. L. 2
Buckner Henry 3
Bush W. A. 2
Barry Charles M. 2
Brown Elizabeth 2
Beauchamps Saml. 2
Buckner Benjamin 2
Baum Catherine 2
Barber Allen 2
Black Alexander 2
Boles Sarah 2
Bavard Charles 2
Boggs Esther 2
Brashear Betty 2
Barrett James 2
Baker Wm. 2
Brooks E. R. 2
Bryan Willis 2
Blackmore John 2
Clerk Fayette C. C. 6

Carneal Davis 2
Cleveland Eli 2
Cast Amor 2
Clark Wm. 2
Connor Jno. J. 3
Cooper Spencer 2
Cooper John 2
Chiles Uriah 2
Chinn R. H. 2
Coffman David 2
Couchois Monsieur 5
Curtis Cyrus 2
Conover Obadiah 2
Clarkson Reuben 2
Christopher Wm. 2
Clay Green 4
Cook Daniel 2
Caldwell Eliza 2
Campbell Lieut. 2
Carson George 2
Creath Jacob 2

Crawell Benjn. 2
Candon George 2
Calmes Marquis 2
Curry James P. 2
Curry David 2
Cromwell Josh. 2
Coldwell Charles 2
Coverdall Richard 2
Chilch Barbara 2
Cinclear Mr. 2
Campbell James 2
Cockrell Josh. 2
Campbell Capt. 2
Campbell Colonel 2
Caughy John Junr. 2
Cotton George 2
Craig Joseph 2
Carlisle Samuel 2
Cloud Johnathan 2
Clark John B. 2
Clay Abraham 2

Carrington Richard 2
Craig Abraham 2
Cahill William 2
Duncan William 8
Dickenson Thos. 2
Dawson N. & S. 2
Donnicca Wm. H. 2
Downton Thomas 2
Downton Richard 2
Dabney Wm. 2
Dyer George 2
Ellison William 2
Erwin David 2
Frye Henry 2
French Abijah 2
Faulconer Joseph 2
Frary James 2
Francis Thos. 2

Graham Richard 2
Gray Capt. Alexr. 2
Gray George 2
Gray Samuel 2
Garnet Henry 2
Gant William 2
Gillespie Francis 2
Gisham David 2
Gilbert Charles 2
Gibbs James 2
Garret Thomas 2
Holder Caleb 12
Harris Samuel 2
Harrison Robt. C. 2
Harrison Susan 2
Holmes Hugh 2
Hoover David 2
Haydon J. J. 2
Huffman John 2
Haysville Lucas 2
Hart Nathaniel 2
Haggard Rice 2
Hunt Theodore 2
Humphrey Mr. 2
Hart Letty 2
Hicks John 2
Hodge Nathan 2
Hawkins Warner 2
Hawkins Thos. B. 2
Hawkins Martin 2

Ives William 3
Jessup Samuel B. 2
Jones Charles 2
Jones Henry 2
Johnson Maj. James 2
Johnson Benjamin 2
Johnson Bailey 2
Kline Henry 2
Kelly Hannah 2
Kennedy Mr. (Fuller) 2
Kirkpatrick Josh. 2
Le Grand Abner 2
Lingenfelder George 2
Long William 2
Luckie Jane 2
Longbaugh Andrew 2
Lemon Frances A. 2
Longbottom B. T. 2
Lewis Matthew 2
Lewis Jesse 2
Lee Charles 2
Leeman John 2

Mosely Richard 2
Morton Eliza H. 2
Minton Samuel 2
Moore Nimrod 6
Moore George E. 5
Minton Jeremiah 2
Mills William 2
Mansel Catherine 2
Miesner Henry 2
Metcalfe Barnett 2
Mayersback Doctor 2
Maddox Noddy 2
Mims Gideon 2
Marshall Martha 2
Morrison George 2
Morrison Jessy 2
Mellin Lyle 2

M'Croskey James 2
M'Call James P. 2
M'Callie John 2
M'Coyle Robert 2
M'Dougall James 2
M'Guire Edward 2
M'Farland John 2
M'Pheters Addison 2
M'Intire John 2
M'Carthy Justin B. 2
Nash Walker 7
Nuckells Lewis 2
Noel Roderick 2
Neuman Jonathan 2
Neirton Maria 2
Ormsby Stephen 2
Ogle Benjamin 2
Patterson Robert 2
Pierce Chester 2
Prescott Patrick 2
Potts Nancy 2
Porter O. C. 2
Parsons James 2
Pennington Tobias 2
Riegles John 2
Roe John 2
Rice Holeman 2
Rice Martin 2
Rainey Wm. 2
Rabb John 2
Robinson John 2
Robinson Ezekial 2
Robins Thomas 2
Richardson David 2
Smith Joseph D. 2
Smith Willis R. 2
Smith Benj. 2
Smith Wm. H. 2
Smith James 2
Smith Francis 2
Smith Capt. 2
Smith Samuel 2
Stewart Wm. 2
Sheldon John J. 2
Stout Amos 2
Stout David 2
Steele William 2

Clyatton James 2
Chambers John 2

Dobyns Edward 2
Dedman O. 2
Dunn John 2
Delany Lucy 2
Davis John 2
Duke James K. 2
Davenport & Co. 2
Dulin Thaddeus 2
Ely George 2

Faulconer Elija. 2
Fryatt Solomon 2
Frazell Solomon 2
Fitzgerald Davis 2

Gaddes Rees 2
Gregg Margaret 2
Gordon Martin 2
Gwathmey Isaac 2
Gibner Jacob 2
Griffin Samuel 2
Gohagan Olive 2
Greison John 2
Gaitner Nathan 2
Gist Dr. Thomas 2
George Enoch 2

Hardesty Harry 2
Hannagan E. B. 2
Harvey William 2
Hempstead & Walsh 2
Holmes Hugh 2
Hoover David 2
Haydon J. J. 2
Huffman John 2
Haysville Lucas 2
Hart Nathaniel 2
Haggard Rice 2
Hunt Theodore 2
Humphrey Mr. 2
Hart Letty 2
Hicks John 2
Hodge Nathan 2
Hawkins Warner 2
Hawkins Thos. B. 2
Hawkins Martin 2

Johnson Leroy 2
Johnson Adam 2
Jenkins Wm. 2
Jenkins James 2
Jamason Jno. D. 2
Jamason Nicholas 2

Krugan Patrick 2
Keiser Jacob 2
Kise William 2
Kummer F. W. 2

Lotspeike Mr. 2
Larkin J. John 2
Lyle John 2
Lee Lewis 2
Long Edmund 2
Leakenen B. 2
Lyon John 2
Lusk George 2
London Jno. B. 2
Lee James 2

Mitchell Charles 2
Merriam Ebenezer 2
Marshall Eliza 2
Morgan Willis 2
Moore Geo. & Martin 2
Miller John 2
Murray George 2
Marbin Wm. A. 2
Mason Peter 2
Montgomery Robt. 2
Martin John 2
Mitten J. L. 2
Medcalf J. Thomas 2
Masou Josh. S. 2
Merchant Thos. 2

M'Quie Francis 2
M'Clive Wm. L. 2
M'Carthy Alexander 2
M'Lean S. & H. 2
M'Clane Samuel 2
M'Gee John 2
M'Very Susan 2
M'Dowell John 2
M'Daniel Mary 2
M'Donald George 2

Noe James 2
Nailor Jordan 2
Nickens Amy 2
Nicholas Elizabeth 2
Nicholas Carey. 3
O'fluff Samuel 2
Osborne Alfred M. 2

Pryor Saml. (elder) 2
Patterson Jos. 2
Pringle William 2
Pope Henry 2
Parker Daniel 2
Price Phillip 2

Richardson John 2
Richardson James 2
Richardson Marthar 2
Rohrer Jacob 2
Ross William 2
Rose Robert 2
Rush Charles 2
Ridgely Richard 2
Rexroat Hadom 2
Robards Jas. (Soldier) 2

Scott D. R. 2
Shirill Samuel 2
Sprinkle Catherine 2
Spullen Thomas 2
Sanders Mary 2
Spencer Eliza 2
Sapp Mathew 2
Sanderson John A. 2
Strother Benj. 2
Samuel Nicholas 2
Shepley Rezin 2
Spheres John 2
Smeltner A. & J. 2
Shore Thomas 2

Steele Charles 2
Skinkler John 2
Starke Thomas 2
Starke John 2
Shipp Edmund 2
Shipp Saml. A. H. 2
Simpson George 2
Simpson Wm. 2
Sullivan Danl. 2
Sullivan James 2
Sullivan Wm. 2
Summers Wm. B. 2
Sumers John 2

Tapp Lewis 2
Turner Nancy 2
Turner Joseph 2
Toney William 2
Trotman Adam 2
Talbot Thomas 2
Thomas C. G. 2
Thornton John 2
Thompson Jno. B. 2
Thurston Chs. M. 2
Turner James 2
Tine Thomas 2
Tone Andrew 2

Upson Stephen 2
Vaughan (Player) 2
Vaughan Js. M. 2

Waters Barbara 2
Winn Fleming 2
Wright Geo. B. 2
Walsh Jas. H. 2
Worley J. & C. 2
Wallace John 2
Watkins Thos. 2
Wren Clairborne 2
Wilson James 2
Wells Jno. S. 2
Watkins Wells 2
Watt Mary 2
Wainwright Mr. 2
Watkins John 2
Warren John W. 2
Wyatt Major 2
Ware John 2

Young Leonard 2
Zane Nicholas 2

JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

Persons inquiring for letters in this List,
are requested to say they are advertised.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,
Festoons of Fancy;

By WILLIAM LITTLE, Esquire.

ALSO,

A JOURNAL.

Containing an interesting account of the hardships,
sufferings, battles, and defeat of the Kentucky Vol-
unteers and Regulars, commanded by Brigadier
General James Winchester, in the years 1812 &
13. To which is added a GEOGRAPHICAL
DESCRIPTION of the North-Western section
of the state of Ohio—Price 25 cents.

CONSTABLE'S GUIDE, by C. Humphreys, Esq.,
ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT OF
DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, &c.
Old Books rebound, at the shortest notice.
Lexington made POCKET-BOOKS.

ALMANACKS FOR 1815,

By the Gross, Dozen or Single one. January 2.

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexing-
ton, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in
conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.
Calls on them at their shop will be particu-
larly attended to by one or the other of them
19-1f May 10, 1813.

T. MCALL,

At the Kentucky Gazette Printing Office,

HAS FOR SALE,

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

School Books,

COMPRISING

Murray's Grammar,
— Reader,
— Sequel, &c.
Guthrie's Arithmetic,
Bennett's do.
Walker and Johnson's
Pocket & Two Dieti-
onary.

American Speaker,
Columbian Orator,
Tooke's Pantheon,
Mair's Introduction,
Virgil Delphini,
Horace Delphini,
Davidson's Virgil,
Hutton's Mathematics,
Ferguson's Astronomy,
— Lectures,
Blair's do.
Ainsworth's Dictionary,
Duncan's Cicero,
Clark's Homer's Iliad,
Pope's do. do.
— do. Odyssey,
— do. History of the U. States,
— do. Medical Guide,
— do. Lexicon,
— do. Winters Anatomy,
— do. Fife's do.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
States and State Pencils,
Writing Paper,
Post, Cap, &c.
Blank Books of every description,
Copy and Cyphering Books,
A liberal discount allowed to those who purchase
by the quantity.

T. M. C. assures the public that his unremitting
endeavors shall be to please, and hopes that his assid-
uity will insure him a continuance of the favors al-
ways so liberally bestowed.
Lexington, Dec. 12—50

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross
street, and flatter themselves from their
experience in the first shops in New-York,
Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish
their work in a style not inferior to any here-
before frished in the western country. Orders
respectfully solicited.
Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49—1f



Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To provide additional revenues for defraying
the expenses of government, and maintain-
ing the public credit by duties on carriages,
and the harness used therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That from the last day of
December, (instant) there shall be paid the
following yearly rates and duties upon every
carriage, with the harness used therefor, kept
for use, which shall not be exclusively em-
ployed in husbandry, or for the transportation
of goods, according to the following valua-
tions, to wit:

If not exceeding fifty dollars, one dollar.
If above fifty and not exceeding one hundred
dollars, two dollars.

If above one hundred and not exceeding two
hundred, four dollars.

If above two hundred and not exceeding three
hundred, seven dollars.

If above three hundred and not exceeding four
hundred, eleven dollars.

If above four hundred and not exceeding five
hundred, sixteen dollars.

If above five hundred and not exceeding six
hundred, twenty-two dollars.

If above six hundred and not exceeding eight
hundred, thirty dollars.

If above eight hundred dollars and not ex-
ceeding one thousand, forty dollars.

If above one thousand dollars, fifty dollars;
which valuations shall be made agreeably to
the existing condition of making the first entry
thereof, in conformity to the provisions of this
act, and shall not be changed in relation to any
carriage and harness, which is subject to the
duties imposed by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every
person having or keeping such carriage, shall,
yearly, in the month of January, make and
subscribe a true and exact entry thereof, de-
scribing the same and stating its enumeration
and the number of its wheels, together with
its value, and that of the harness used there-
for, as aforesaid, which entry shall be lodged
with the collector appointed by virtue of the
act, entitled "An act for the assessment and
collection of direct taxes and internal duties"

for the district in which the person liable
for the payment of such duty may reside—And
it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid,
to attend within the month of January, in each
year, at three or more of the most public and
convenient places in each county, within their
respective districts, and to give public notice,
at least ten days previous to such day, of the
time and place of such attendance, and to re-
ceive entries made in the manner before direct-
ed, at such place, or at any other where they
may happen to be within the said month of Janu-
ary: within which said month, the duties
shall be paid agreeably thereto, and on the
payment thereof, to grant a certificate for each
carriage mentioned in such entry therein spec-
ifying the name of the owner, the description &
denomination of the carriage, and the sum paid
with the time when, and the period for which
such duty shall be so paid; and the forms of
the certificates, to be so granted, shall be pre-
scribed by the treasury department, and such
certificates, or the acknowledgments of the
collector aforesaid, by a credit in his public
accounts, shall be the only evidence to be ex-
hibited and admitted, that any duty imposed
by this act has been discharged: Provided ne-
vertheless, That no certificate shall be deemed
of validity any longer than while the carriage
for which the said certificate was granted, is
owned by the person mentioned in such certi-
cate, unless such certificate shall be produced
to a collector, and an entry shall be made by
him, specifying the name of the owner of such
carriage, and the time when he or she became
possessed of the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any
person who, after the month of December, in
any year, shall commence the having or keep-
ing of any carriage subject to duty, shall and
may, at any time during thirty days after he
shall so commence the having or keeping of
such carriage, make like entry and payment
in manner before prescribed; and on payment
of such proportions of the duty laid by this
act on such carriage, and the harness used
therefor, as the time from which he shall com-
mence the keeping of such carriage to the end
of December then next ensuing, shall bear to
the whole year, shall be entitled to and may
demand like certificates, subject, nevertheless,
to the conditions before and hereinafter provid-
ed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any
person having or keeping any carriage subject
to duty, who shall make an untrue or defective
entry to evade the whole or any part of the
duty justly and truly payable according to
this act, shall lose the sum paid pursuant to
such untrue or defective entry hath been made,
or where no entry shall be made, or where
there shall be a neglect of payment after entry,
such person shall moreover, in addition thereto,
at any time thereafter on personal applica-
tion and demand at the house, dwelling or
usual place of abode of such person, by the
proper collector, be liable and shall pay the
duty by this act imposed with a further sum
double the amount thereof one moiety of which
last sum shall be to the use of the U. States &
the other moiety thereof, to the use of the per-
son, who, if a collector shall first discover, if
other than a collector, shall first inform in
such case; which duty, with the said addition,
shall be collected by distress and sale of the
goods and chattels of the person by whom the
same shall be due. And in every case where
the owner of a carriage shall fail to enter the
same in conformity to the provisions of this
act, the collector shall have power, and he is
hereby authorized, to determine the class to
which such carriage belongs, and to fix the
duty payable on the same.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in all
cases where any duty shall be collected pur-
suant to this act, whether by distress or other-
wise, certificates shall be granted for each
carriage in manner as before prescribed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in
case a question shall arise in the execution of
this act, whether a carriage is exclusively em-
ployed in husbandry, or for the transportation
of goods, such carriage shall be deemed not to
be so employed, unless proof to the contrary
be adduced by the owner or keepers thereof.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in
case any entry of a carriage may have been
made under the "Act laying duties on car-
riages for the conveyance of persons," passed
July twenty-fourth one thousand eight hundred
and thirteen, for a period extending beyond
the first day of January next, it shall be the
duty of the owner or keeper thereof, with-
standing, to render the entry required by the
second section of this act, to the proper col-
lector, and to pay to him such sum as, with
any duty previously paid shall amount to the
whole duty payable according to this act on
such carriage and the harness used therefor,
subject, in case of neglect or failure, to a pro-
portionate part of the penalty imposed in the
fourth section of this act, which payment shall
be endorsed on any certificate which may have
been granted.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That when-
ever hereafter there shall be a general assess-
ment made throughout the U. States, it shall
be the duty of the principal assessor in each
collection district, agreeably to instructions to
be given by the Secretary of the Treasury,
to cause a list of carriages liable to duty, with
the valuation thereof as fixed in this act, to be
made out and delivered to the collector for
such district, according to which valuations,
so far as the same may apply, the duties here-
by imposed shall be thereafter assessed and
collected: Provided, That the owner or keep-
er of a carriage liable to duty, shall not be
thereby released from the obligation to make
the entry hereby required to be made: And
provided further, That carriages that are not
contained in said list shall be also liable to
duty.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the
several provisions of "An act making further
provision for the collection of internal duties,
and for the appointment and compensation of
assessors," passed the second day of August,
one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall,
and are hereby declared to apply in full force
to the duties laid by, and to be collected un-
der this act, the same as if such duties and
this act were recognized therein, which said
duties shall be collected by the same collec-
tors, in same manner, for the same commis-
sions, and under the same directions, as are
hereby established in relation to the other in-
ternal duties; and all the obligations, duties,
and penalties, hereby imposed upon collectors,
are hereby imposed upon the collectors of the
duties laid by this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That to-
wards establishing an adequate revenue to
provide for the payment of the expenses of go-
vernment, for the punctual payment of the pub-
lic debt, principal and interest, contracted and
to be contracted, according to the terms of
the contracts respectively, and for creating an
adequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce and
eventually to extinguish the public debt, con-
tracted and to be contracted, the internal du-
ties laid and imposed by this act, (and those
laid and imposed by the "Act laying duties
on carriages for the conveyance of persons,"
passed twenty-fourth July, one thousand eight
hundred and thirteen, so far as the same are
not hereby abolished) shall be laid, levied, and
collected, during the present war between the
United States and Great Britain, and until the
purposes aforesaid shall be completely accom-
plished, any thing in any act of Congress to
the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the
"Act laying duties on carriages for the con-
veyance of persons," passed July twenty-
fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thir-
teen, shall cease after the thirty-first day of
December, one thousand eight hundred and
fourteen, except so far as the same may apply
to the collection of duties which may have
previously occurred, and except so far as en-
tries may have been made or duties paid un-
der the same as contemplated in the seventh
section of this act: Provided, That all fines,
penalties, forfeitures, which have been or may
be, incurred under the said act, shall be re-
ceived and distributed, and may be mitigated
or remitted, in full force and virtue.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President pro tempore of the Senate.
December 15, 1814—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have
Wool, ready comb'd, to spin, at my Steam fac-
tory near Lexington.
LEWIS SANDERS.
November 11, 1814. 46

TAKEN UP by Belain P. Evans, near the Cross
Plains, ONE BLACK HORSE, 2 or 3 years old,
14 1-2 hands high, scar in his forehead, appraised to
\$35 Dollars before me this 30th Sept, 1814.

WILLIAM DAVENPORT.

52-3*

ALMANACS,

BY THE GROSS, DOZEN OR SINGLE,

For sale at this Office.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 23.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, January 8th, 1815.
I send you some European news just received, of an important nature. It is understood that all our commissioners have left Ghent except Mr. Gallatin, & that there is no prospect of peace.

The National Bank Bill was reported on Friday, passed to a third reading, and made the order of the day for yesterday—yesterday it was taken up and passed by a large majority. The principal features are these—The capital is 30 millions—15 millions of treasury notes, 10 millions war stock, or 5 per cents. to be subscribed by government—5 millions specie. Shares 100 dollars each. Books to be opened the first Monday in February—Directors to be chosen by stockholders—no obligation to loan to government—no power to suspend specie payments—a safe section. The other day the committee reported a bill to suppress the traitorous practices of the Vermontese and others, which was opposed with violence by the opposition, who, finding they could not prevail, withdrew, leaving only six of their whole number—to prevent the formation of a quorum. A quorum was however got together by a call of the house, and the bill passed. It is thus these wretches wish to destroy the country—to paralyze its energies, and to reduce it to insignificance. The republicans must adhere together more tenaciously, or the consequence will be ruinous to the country. Nothing has yet transpired from Hartford—the rebels still continue in conceit, and suffer nothing to get abroad. It will be, however, the "EXETERIA" merely of the mountain labourers—they can produce nothing but a mouse—for like the mouse, they are too contemptible to merit a serious thought. It is said the Cork fleet have arrived at Bermuda, and are bound for New Orleans. Mr. Crovingshield is said to have declined the acceptance of the Secretaryship of the navy—I can't say it is true. The Newcastle of 58 guns, and the Acasta of 50, have sailed in company, in search of the Constitution of 44 guns. What consummate BRAVERY.

[The following interesting articles were published in an extra sheet on Thursday last—They are re-published in this day's Gazette for the information of our country and distant friends.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 10
Extract from a letter to his Excellency Governor Blount, from Colonel Andrew Hynes, dated Orleans City, December 30.

The British have landed with a large army and are now within about five miles of the city of New-Orleans. We began fighting them on the night of the 23d inst. and have been at it almost every day since, but the principal mischief has been done by cannonading. Gen. Coffee's division of the army covered themselves with glory, on the night of the 23d inst. His loss was considerable, among whom were the brave Col. Lauderdale and Major Cavanaugh—Colonel Dyer and Gibson were wounded. Whatever may be the issue of the pending conflict, rests only with Heaven. We pray to the Almighty that we may not tarnish the reputation of the troops of Tennessee. A detachment is this moment advancing from our lines on the enemy, and our heavy artillery are firing almost constantly on them.

Day before yesterday the brave Colonel Henderson and some others were killed by the advance of the enemy's column on the left wing of our army.

We hope you and the people of Tennessee will render that homage to the Ruler of the Universe for his holy protection and invoke our deliverance from this great and powerful enemy.

I offer you the salutation of my friendship.

AND. HYNES.
Gen. Jackson, Carroll and Coffee, are worth more than their weight in gold to the American government.

Admiral Cochrane is said to be with the army and perhaps is not more than a mile from us.

This is said to be the army that took the City of Washington.

Gen. Kean is said to be the commander.

Extract of a letter from the Post Master at New-Orleans to the Post Master in Nashville, dated Dec. 30.

You will have heard I presume of the landing of the British here, and of an action which took place last Friday, in which it is thought they suffered much. Since that time our army has entrenched itself very strongly and advantageously about 5 miles from town. Last Wednesday the enemy attacked our lines, but were repulsed with considerable loss; ours trifling. Previous to the attack they succeeded in destroying a column belonging to us by means of their artillery, of which they have a few small pieces.

In this state the affairs rest—the Kentucky troops being momentarily expected, which added to our previous force, puts the country I conceive, entirely out of danger.

Extract of a letter to his excellency Gov. Blount, from his excellency Gov. Claiborne, dated Orleans, Dec. 30.

The enemy remains encamped about 7 miles from this city, within full view of our army under the command of Gen. Jackson. The force of the enemy is variously stated, from 4 to 7000. In an attack on the evening of the 23d inst. he suffered considerably, and but for the darkness of the night, which caused some little confusion in our ranks, the affair I am told would have been decisive. We have lost some very brave men, and among the number I am sorry to mention two highly esteemed officers of your state, Col. Henderson of the rifle corps, and Col. Lauderdale of the volunteers. The Tennessee troops equal the high expectations which were formed of them, nor is it possible for men to display more patriotism, firmness in battle, or composure under fatigue and privations. The Louisianians also deserve and will receive the highest approbation—We are united as one man, and a spirit prevails which insures our safety.

We have and calculate on having some hard fighting, but you need not fear the result. The General inspires much confidence, and all his troops, regulars, volunteers and militia, are in high spirits, and anxious to be led against the enemy. This will be done in due season; the Kentucky troops are daily expected; until reinforced by them, the general has very prudently determined to maintain his present position—a position which completely covers the city, and from which the enemy cannot dislodge him. The American army is drawn up in a line, extending from the Mississippi to the Cypress Swamp, having in front a wet ditch and an intrenchment impenetrable to musketry or smaller pieces of ordnance—the right flank covered by the river and the left by the swamp, and the whole defended by several pieces of cannon of various calibre, 32, 24, 12 and 6 pounders.

Extract of a letter, dated 5 miles from New-Orleans, on the left of the Mississippi, Dec. 30.

"My last to you had been directed, when I received orders to take the field, a large body of the British having gained the river eight miles below the city. The command of the 7th regt. was given to Maj. Pewe, the right to Col. Ross, the 44th to Capt. Baker. About 9 o'clock at night, the 7th brought on the action—the 44th immediately advanced to support it. The battle raged for an hour and forty minutes, when driving them at all points, victory declared for us. Thus 2000 of our men, drove 4000 of Wellington's veterans.

"Since that time we have been intrenching here. The day before yesterday, the enemy cannonaded us for several hours, and intended to storm our works, but could not bring their troops to the charge. The enemy are commanded by Gen. Packingham, who commanded Wellington's advance.

The U. S. Gazette appears extremely angry with the inscription "down with the British faction"—on a recruiting flag in this city; and says it is meant to designate the federalists. We will undertake to say, that no honest federalist would have applied this inscription to himself or his party; however well it may suit their leaders and editors.—Aurora.

Junio patriotism.—The following is from the Boston Spectator of Dec. 10th, a paper edited by Dr. Park, formerly editor of the Repository. The Doct. if we have not been misinformed, was formerly an officer in the British army in the West Indies. After leaving the army he came to America and established a newspaper at Newburyport, which was soon removed to Boston. The Dr. is a federalist of what is called the Boston stamp. The reader may make his own comments.

Boston Patriot.

"INDIAN LANDS—Perhaps it will be gratifying to some that the English have receded from their sine qua non, & agree that we shall have the right of possessing ourselves of Indian lands "by conquest or by purchase." For ourselves we sincerely regret it. It leaves an important point to be settled among ourselves, which we had hoped to see determined by a treaty with a foreign country. We must not have new states formed in the western wilderness, to hold new England, and indeed all the Atlantic states, in perpetual vassalage. It leaves business for the Hartford convention, which we had flattered ourselves could have been transacted at Ghent."

FREEMASONRY.

A letter from Rome gives an account of the real motives which actuated his holiness the Pope, in issuing his order for the prohibition of Freemasons' Lodges: "I know that much misconception will take place as to the motives of the church for abolishing Freemasonry in the Papal dominions; but be assured it is not because they have discovered, or because they dread any treasonable practices against the state in those societies. They are well aware that no political subjects of any kind, are discussed in the meetings of Lodges of the Freemasons. No—the dread is of another kind. They know that the principle of Freemasonry is freedom of conscience, and that the very first principle it inculcates is, that, not merely of universal toleration, but, of universal religious freedom; for they assert that worship is acceptable to the Divine Author of our being which is contrite, whatever may be its form. Freemasonry, therefore, embraces the members of all churches and sects; but it is not a proselyting fraternity. They send out no missionaries—they admit none, on the contrary, without strict examination as to their moral character, and only after a long apprenticeship; but the idea of their inculcating a notion, that a protestant as well as a catholic may be saved, is so abhorrent to the views of the mother church, that it is no wonder the Holy Father should wish to extirpate the dangerous brotherhood."

We read in the Italian papers, that one Basilacqua, merchant, has fled from Rome to Naples, in order to escape the Inquisition, and that his property has been confiscated. He is accused of being a Freemason. [London Paper.

The London editors profess to have received letters from Ghent to Oct. 29, at which date they say that our commissioners were preparing to return to America. It may be remembered that the last dispatch from them to our Secretary of State lately published, and the last note of the British ministers enclosed in that dispatch are dated Oct. 31. The London editor, therefore, not only knew nothing about the state of the negotiation, but his intelligence from Ghent, was not so late as ours. It should be remembered, while perusing the speculations in English papers on the American negotiation that no part of the official correspondence, from the commencement, had been, at the last dates published in Europe.

It appears from a London article, that the Norwegian diet did not readily agree to the stipulation of Prince Christian, for delivering the kingdom to Sweden. The Deputies from Bergen and some others were opposed to submitting to the terms. In consequence, the army of the Crown Prince had advanced into Norway.

The fleet which lately sailed from Cork for America, in consequence of some damage, in which the baggage of the 40th regt. was lost, put back, and the 40th was ordered to be exchanged for the 28th regiment.—Phil. Gazette.

[From the Boston Gazette, Jan. 2.]

A Halifax paper of the 12th ult. was yesterday received by the Keeper of the E. C. H. B's containing a few London articles to November 3.

London, Oct. 29.—The Staff immediately going out to America, consists of sir E. Packenham, commander in chief of the forces, major gen. Gibbs, second in command, colonel Stoven, adjutant general, &c.; colonel Dickson to command the artillery—Lt. Col. Burgoine, to command the engineer department.

It has been mentioned that the command of our army in America has been offered to sir George Murray.—The latest report is, that lord Beresford is on his return from Lisbon, in order to proceed to America.

AFFAIRS WITH AMERICA.

Government has at length come to the resolution of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor in America; our army there will be on the grandest scale. Not only Sir George Prevost, but most of the senior officers come home immediately.

The disembodiment of the militia is stopped, and all our disposable force will, without loss of time be sent out to America; even cavalry is mentioned with a large force of artillery.

The arrangement for the present is said to be that Maj. Gen. Kempt with rank as Lt. Gen. shall command in Canada, and Maj. Gen. Packenham, as Lt. Gen. shall command the coast and detached armies.—Most probably a commander of great name will, ere long, go out to command in chief. The staff immediately going out in the *Statura* frigate, is as follows: The Hon. Sir E. Packenham, K. B. commander of the forces—Maj. Gen. Gibbs, 52d regt. 2d in command. Col. Stoven, Adj. Gen. Col. Bell, Q. M. Gen.—Moodie, Esq. com'y. Gen. Dr. Robb, Insp. Gen. of Hospitals. Col. Bradford, Military Secretary.—Hunter, Esq. Pay-Master Gen. Gen. Packenham is brother-in-law to the Duke of Wellington, and was his Adj. Gen. He and Gen. Gibbs are officers of the greatest talent. Maj. Gen. Grant goes out by and by to take command of the cavalry, and several other general officers will go out with the troops as soon as they can be collected.

LATE FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Capt. Balton of the sch. *Thetis*, from St. Barts informs, that Martinique and Guadeloupe had been given up to the French; and that it was reported the British Expedition, in the West-Indies, was going against Charleston.

St. Barts, Dec. 10.

The French Corvette Messenger of State, one of the 2d division which sailed from France on the 27th October, arrived at Port Royal on the 26th of last month, after a passage of 29 days. Perfect tranquillity reigned throughout France. The Congress of European Powers had assembled, and every thing augured peace.

Gen. Sir James Leith and Vice Admiral Durham left Barbadoes in the *Venerable* 74, on the 26th of last month, for Martinique, for the purpose of delivering that Colony to the French.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

By the schooner *Thetis*, arrived last night from St. Bartholomews, the editors of the New York Gazette have received a file of the London Morning Chronicle to the first of November, inclusive, from which the following articles are copied.

SUMMARY.—Paris Papers of the 29th of October state, that Poland is to be placed under the dominion of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine being nominated Viceroy, with the exception of Galicia, which is definitively to belong to Austria.

The discussion relative to the unsold property of emigrants was continued in France.

It appeared that the allied powers have resolved to oppose the line of French fortresses extending from Strasburg to Dunkirk.

There is a report in the London papers that Bonaparte is to be conveyed from Elba to England.

It was observed at Vienna, Oct. 15, that Talleyrand would be replaced at the Congress, by another Ambassador from France.

The Spanish Charge des Affaires had quitted Paris, to return home.

The British troops have been withdrawn from Madeira, and the island given up to the Portuguese.

All the ancient privileges have been restored to Marseilles, and it will, in future, enjoy the advantages of a free port.

The King of France has appointed twenty censors of the Press.

It is said Lord Castlereagh was about to return to England from Vienna, to be present at the meeting of Parliament.

EXTRACTS.

Portsmouth, Oct. 30.—Sailed, the *Iphigenia*, 36, Capt. King, and the *Leonidas*, 36, King, with 13 transports for North America. Lieut. Gen. Sir E. Packenham, and Major Gen. Gibbs, will sail to-morrow in the *Statura* for North America, several other staff officers will shortly arrive here for the same destination. The development of an extensive scale of operations against the American nation, becomes daily more visible.

Falmouth, Oct. 28.—Arrived, Russian barque *Toquin*, Bercher, from Amelia Island; and *Ardent*, Hegg, from Charleston bound to Venice.

London, Oct. 29.—Despatches were forwarded on Thursday to Ghent. Our advices from thence are by no means of a pacific nature.—Although the Commissioners had no regular interview, we are told that symptoms of irritations among them had been discovered.

It is asserted that the Republican plenipotentiaries have been in uninterrupted correspondence with the French Minister, and Russian Ambassador, residing at Paris, and that through these channels the Court was fully acquainted with the whole tenor of the proceedings.

London, Oct. 31.—We understand that orders were given on Saturday, that the troops already embarked for America at the several ports, should proceed to sea immediately; that the shipment of those which are under orders of embarkation, for the same service, be accelerated; and, that an additional force, consisting principally of the 2d battalions, be provided for the same destination.

October 31.—A body of marine officers have been suddenly ordered to embark in the ships which are under orders at Portsmouth for America, viz: Major Bartlemage, capt. Farman, Garthwayte, Sparin, White, Elliott, Ross; Lieutenants Toole, Wilson, Phillips, Shippen, Beeston, Skinner, Carden, Guernsey, Stone and Capel.

November 1.—In addition to the list of Staff given in a former paper, as proceeding Sir Edward Packenham, this gallant and enterprising officer will be joined by Major General Kean and the troops which embarked at Plymouth; and likewise the following officers to go as Gen. Packenham's Staff: Colonel Dickson to command the Artillery, Lt. Col. Burgoine to command the Engineer Department, Soare, Esq. Purveyor General.

Report says that Col. Harvey, of the 14th dragoons and Col. Barnard of the rifle corps, both of them officers who have greatly distinguished themselves under the Duke of Wellington go on as brigadier generals.

Within the last few days, the command in chief of our armies in America had, in circles, been mentioned as being offered to different Officers—Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Edward Pagat, and Sir Geo. Murray. The latest report is—that Lord Beresford is on his return to proceed to America.

Nov. 3.—The convoy bound to America, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Wednesday last, under the protection of the *Vengeur*, 74 guns, *Cormorant* and *Ceylon*, the wind having come round to the east on that morning, after having been detained nearly three weeks. We understand there are about 3000 troops in the fleet, among which are some cavalry. The convoy stood down channel with a stiff breeze, as did the convoys for Cork and Bordeaux, and the *Mackarel* schr. for America, charged with important despatches.

The 92d, or Gordon Highlanders have received orders to embark; their destination is supposed to be America.

London, Nov. 1.
The letters from Liverpool yesterday, announcing the seizure of seven ships laden with cotton and a small quantity of tobacco, from Amelia Island, have produced a strong sensation. The value of these cargoes may be estimated at about 140,000*l*. It was said a few days since that an Order in Council had directed one ship, before seized, to be given up; this statement is not correct. The Council declined on its own authority following up the proceedings in the Court of Exchequer; but the Officer who seized the property was not prevented from pursuing his right in the Prize Court, and the consignees of the goods were held to bail to answer his claim. The seven ships in question are precisely in the same situation. The Officer is to proceed in his own name, and is to defray the expenses of the prosecution; thus the Government will be exonerated from such charges, and the trial will be conducted in the Admiralty Court instead of the Exchequer. We are told that the trade with the United States, under the like circumstances, has been progressively increasing, in defiance of the blockade, and that not less than 1,000,000*l*. sterling has been paid to the Americans in violation or evasion of such blockade. In addition, it is said that sails and other articles necessary for the equipment of shipping, have been sent from Russia, through the channel of Amelia Island, in return for the produce obtained from thence.

The arrangement which has appeared in several papers, stating that Major Gen. Kempt was to have the command of the army in Canada, we consider to be erroneous; we believe there are three Maj. Generals on the Staff there, who are his seniors. It is believed that the chief command in North America will be given to Sir John Sherbrooke.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 1.—Sailed H. M. ship *Statura*, with gens Packenham, Gibbs, &c. for America.

Oct. 30.—Sailed the *Iphigenia*, 36 guns capt. A. King, and the *Leonidas*, captain W. King, with a convoy of 13 transports for North America; the latter ship carries on a reinforcement of 16 marine officers and several non-commissioned officers for the service of the fleet.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—The American expedition continues in preparation, but the definite plans are not fixed, or its ultimate arrangements made.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—It appears certain that what retards the opening of the Congress is, that some diplomatic personages, and several Ministers, have demanded further elucidations and instructions from their respective courts. We are assured, for instance, that the Turkish Divan, convinced at length of the importance of the Congress, has supplicated the Sovereign to send an Ambassador, who shall neither be a Greek nor an Ananaut, but a Turk by religion and birth, and distinguished for rank and learning.

SALEM, Dec. 31.
Privateer Cadet's Second Cruise.

The privateer schr. *Cadet*, Elwell, of this port, arrived at Thomastown on Monday from a cruise of 11 days, having captured the British schr. *Mary*, Thomas, from St. John's N. B. for Castine, of 60 tons, with a very valuable cargo of dry goods, from which the *Cadet* took above 90 trunks and cases, leaving only a few packages on board the prize. The circumstances of the capture of the above prize were as follows: While the *Cadet* lay at Tibbits' Island she received intelligence of a convoy from St. John's, and on

Sunday last discovered a brig under close reef topsails—got under way and stood after, but soon found her to be a brig of war, and gave up chase.

On the other tack discovered a sloop which hauled her wind after the *Cadet* and gave her a gun, but the latter soon distanced her.—In half an hour discovered the convoy, consisting of three unarmed vessels, with the brig *Rideman*, schr. *Snap Dragon*, and the vessels above mentioned in company. Determined to make a dash among them. At sundown gave chase; at 8 o'clock came up with them; at 9 o'clock bore down for one of the leewardmost, when she shewed a signal for convoy; ordered her fore topsail aback, threatening her with instant destruction in case of refusal; boarded her and stood along to the westward, and in a short time lost sight of the fleet. Took the prize in tow, and at 11 o'clock a suspicious sail being in sight, took nearly all the cargo of the prize on board the privateer. At sundown, got up with Herring-Gut, the prize still in sight, about two miles distant, with a topsail schooner beating up in co.

On arriving at the bar spoke the *Charles Stewart*, and was informed by her that the schr. was an English armed vessel of 12 guns. Capt. Elwell had still, however, hopes of safety.

This daring attempt upon a strongly protected convoy, so handsomely executed in one of the coldest nights of this season, entitles capt. Elwell to great praise.

Ordinance

OF THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON.
WHEREAS it has been deemed necessary and expedient by the trustees of Lexington, that they should issue their notes for the payment of money due to individuals for services rendered, until their revenue can be collected:—in order therefore, to give the notes so issued, credit and currency—

BE it ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Lexington, That the funds of the town are hereby pledged, for the payment of all notes issued by the authority of the said trustees, in the form of Promissory notes, or notes of Credit; and that all notes so issued, shall be receivable in taxes and payments of any kind or nature whatever, due to the town; and all collectors, or others authorised to receive them, if tendered at the full value of the coin they respectively purport to represent. Passed unanimously.

Certified from the Record of the Trustees.
MORGAN BROWN, Clerk.
January 18th.

"*Analectic Magazine.*"

THE Gentleman who borrowed from the subscriber, the *Analectic Magazine*, No. 23, for October, 1814, directed and belonging to BYRON SMITH, will have the goodness to return it immediately—as the deficiency spoils the volume.

N. S. PORTER.
January 16th.

SHAD, HERRINGS & WHISKEY, } By the Barrel.
For sale by D. BRADFORD, On Cheapside.
Lexington, January 16.

An Apprentice

Wanted to the Confectionary business. Good connections and recommendations are required.

Sugar.

Philadelphia double refined SUGAR—apply at the Confectionary store of JOHN D. DUNCAN.

January 9th.

Notice.

THIS is to warn all persons from trading for or taking an assignment on a note drawn by William Grimes, Jr. and endorsed by J. & D. Macdonald, which was held by the subscriber, dated 24 May, 1814, at 8 months after date, for \$1016 93-000—for which note I have received payment.

Wm. H. TEGARDEN.
January 23.

The Subscriber

WISHES TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF PLANK AND SCANTLING,

OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES; for which a liberal price will be given.

R. B. SPALDING.
N. B.—I wish to employ two or three Journey-men House Joiners, of steady habits.

R. B. S.
Lex. January 3. 1815.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to E. WARFIELD for Merchandise or Medical services, are informed that their accounts are now ready for delivery. He will start to Philadelphia and Baltimore by the first of February, and flatters himself those that have made accounts with him, will conform to his rule, that is—to pay off their accounts to those periods at which he goes to the East.—The object to be obtained is too evident to need any thing further to be said by him—for every one knows, Goods cannot be purchased on good terms, (if at all) without the money. Lexington, January 6, 1815.

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.

January 2, 1815.

Dancing School.

JOHN DARRAC, a native of France, and for several years a professor of Dancing, in various cities in this country, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will open in an elegant room of Mrs. G. Beck's Academy, on Jordan's Row, on Thursday next, 19th inst., a DANCE SCHOOL, where he will teach the art of Dancing in its various parts, with the most fashionable dances now taught in the northern cities, viz. Cotillions, Hornpipes, Almandes, German and Russian Waltzes, Gavottes, and the much admired Shawl Dance. Set Dances and Reels will also be danced in the School.—ALSO.

The French Language will be taught by J. Darrac, at his leisure time, to Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of learning that language. By his mode of teaching, which experience has proved to be the best, he will be able to teach in less than a quarter, any person acquainted with the principles of the English or other languages, to read and translate any French work with satisfaction.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of being instructed, are respectfully solicited to leave their names at Mr. Giron's Confectionary Store in Mill-Street, or at Mrs. Beck's Academy.

Persons wishing to take private lessons will be punctually attended to by applying to John Darrac at Mr. Giron's.

As soon as the School is organized, there will be a Practising Ball every other week.

For terms and particulars apply as above.
Lexington, January 11, 1815.

THE MAILS

To this place, from every quarter, continue as had as ever. The Post-riders often arrive without a mail—never, with more than the "threads and patches" of many mails. It is almost a "past memory" since we received a full one. We so often get New-York papers and letters, of later date than we do from Washington City, that some people contemplate directing their papers to the latter place, by the way of the former—as the speediest mode of conveyance. The semi-weekly Orleans mail, serves but as an excuse for Mr. Meigs to pay his contractors—without being of any use to the public. It excites public expectation, which it is again, sure to disappoint.

The neighboring towns—Versailles and Nicholasville, through which some of the mails were promised to be carried, continue to have post-offices and post-masters; but no mails run to or from them, whilst through Georgetown and the GREAT CROSSINGS!! they run thrice and thrice a week. So the world goes. Many a turn and return of empty stage bugs may happen, before these things are corrected, or Jonathan "REVERNS" to Ohio.

A gentleman arrived in this town on Saturday evening, immediately from Nashville, who states, that previous to his departure from that place, the mail from New-Orleans had arrived there, which brought intelligence that constant skirmishing had happened between the enemy and Gen. Jackson's army; but no decisive battle as late as the 3d, of January.—That the Kentuckians had left Natchez on the 28th at 3 o'clock in the morning, and were expected to arrive on the 3d, when our army would number 18,000 effective men—and no apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the city.—The column destroyed by the enemy, was composed of the citizens of New-Orleans, and their loss is estimated at 65 men.

It is thus that the ordinary traveller outstrips the speed of the mail!!!

From the N. Y. Columbian.

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

This great constellation vanished from the eastern hemisphere on Thursday last, having adjourned on the 4th inst. after a session of three weeks at Hartford, *sine die*, unless called together again at Boston, by a committee empowered for the purpose.

Their proceedings are published in report, make an octavo pamphlet of 39 pages, too long for us to copy into our paper, were we disposed to present the whole to our readers. The report commences with general remarks on the corruption of government, oppression of the people, destruction of commerce, &c.—proceeds to talk about the constitution, its stretches, & threatened violations by congress—the power of the President over the militia—the horrors of a conscription system—the neglect to defend the eastern states by the general government, &c. &c. as in the federal newspapers has been seen, oft and again, more at large—and sums up the grievances or complaints of their constituents in the following articles:—

First. A deliberate and extensive system for effecting a combination among certain states, by exciting local jealousies and ambition, so as to secure to popular leaders in one section of the union the control of public affairs in perpetual succession. To which primary object most of her characteristics of the system may be ascribed.

Secondly. The political intolerance displayed and avowed, in excluding from office men of unexceptionable merit, for want of adherence to the executive creed.

Thirdly. The infraction of the judiciary authority and rights, by depriving judges of their offices in violation of the constitution.

Fourthly. The abolition of existing taxes, requisite to prepare the country for those changes to which nations are always exposed, with a view to the acquisition of popular favor.

Fifthly. The influence of patronage in the distribution of offices, which in these states has been almost invariably made among men the least entitled to such distinction, and who have sold themselves as ready instruments for distracting public opinion, and encouraging administration to hold in contempt the wishes and remonstrances of a people thus apparently divided.

Sixthly. The admission of new states into the union, formed at pleasure in the western region, has destroyed the balance of power which existed among the original states, and deeply affected self-interest.

Seventhly. The easy admission of naturalized foreigners to places of trust, honor or profit, operating as an inducement to the malcontent subjects of the old world to come to these states, in quest of executive patronage, and to repay it by an abject devotion to executive measures.

Eighthly. Hostility to Great Britain, and partiality to the late government of France, adopted as coincident with popular prejudices, and subservient to the main object, party power. Connected with these must be ranked erroneous and distorted estimates of the power and resources of those nations, of the probable results of their controversies, and of our political relations to them respectively.

Lastly and principally. A visionary and superficial theory in regard to commerce, accompanied by a real hatred, but a feigned regard to its interests, and a ruinous perseverance in efforts to render it the instrument of coercion and war.

The convention then proceeds, in a calm and temperate manner, to explain and discuss the reasonableness and justice of the amendments they would propose to the federal constitution, on grounds of expediency, however, & sophistical assumptions, familiar to every political reader, and conclude the body of their report with the subjoined resolutions:

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the legislatures of the several states represented in this convention, to adopt all such measures as may be necessary effectually to protect the citizens of said states, from the operation and effects of all acts which have been or may be passed by the congress of the United States, which shall contain provisions, subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments not authorized by the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the said legislatures, to authorize an immediate and earnest application to be made to the government of the United States, requesting their consent to some arrangement, whereby the said states may, *sine die* for in concert, be empowered to assume upon themselves the defence of their territory against the enemy; and a reasonable portion of the taxes, collected within said states may be paid into the respective treasuries thereof, and appropriated to the payment of the balance due said states, and to the future defence of the same.

The amount so paid into the said treasuries to be credited, and the disbursements made as aforesaid, to be charged to the United States.

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the legislatures of the aforesaid states, to pass laws (where it has not already been done,) authorizing the governors or commanders in chief of their militia to make detachments from the same, or to form voluntary corps, as shall be most convenient and conformable to their constitutions, and to cause the same to be well armed, equipped and disciplined, and held in readiness for service; and upon the request of the governor of either of the other states to employ the whole of such detachments or corps, as well as the regular forces of the state, or such part thereof as may be required and can be spared consistently with the safety of the state, in assisting the state, making such request, to repel any invasion thereof which shall be made or attempted by the public enemy.

Resolved, That the following amendments of the constitution of the U. States be recommended to the states represented as aforesaid, to be proposed by them for adoption to the state legislatures, and in such cases as may be deemed expedient, by a convention chosen by the people of such state.

And it is further recommended that the said states shall persevere in their efforts to obtain such amendments until the same shall be effected.

First.—Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, and all other persons.

Second.—No new state shall be admitted into the Union by Congress in virtue of the power granted by the Constitution, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses.

Third.—Congress shall not have power to lay any embargo on the ships or vessels of the citizens of the U. States, in the ports or harbors thereof, for more than sixty days.

Fourth.—Congress shall not have power without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and any foreign nation or the dependencies thereof.

Fifth.—Congress shall not make or declare war or authorize acts of hostility against any foreign nation without the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses, except such act of hostility be in defence of territories of the U. S. when actually invaded.

Sixth.—No person who shall hereafter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or house of representatives of the U. States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the U. States.

Seventh.—The same person shall not be elected President of the U. States a second time, nor shall the President be elected from the same state two terms in succession.

Resolved, That if the application of these states to the government of the U. States, recommended in the foregoing resolutions, should be unsuccessful, and peace should not be concluded, and the defence of these states should be neglected, as it has been since the commencement of the war, it will in the opinion of this convention, be expedient for the legislatures of the several states to appoint delegates to another convention, to meet at Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, on the third Thursday of June next, with such powers and instructions as the exigency of a crisis so momentous may require.

Resolved, That the hon. George Cabot, the hon. Chauncey Goodrich, and the hon. Daniel Lyman, or any two of them, be authorized to call another meeting of this convention, to be held in Boston, at any time before new delegates shall be chosen, as recommended in the above resolution, in their judgment the situation of the country shall urgently require it. Hartford, January 4, 1815.

An appendix of a dozen pages is added to the Report, containing Tables of the expenses of the war—receipts of the treasury—increased revenue since 1792—state of the army in 1814—public expenditures since 1792—loss of revenue by commercial restrictions—amount of internal duties—increased commerce from 1791 to 1807—and a quotation from a report of the secretary of the navy, and one from a speech of Mr. Madison in the Virginia convention.

The pamphlet was printed at Hartford, reached here this morning, and flew into instant and general circulation throughout the city.

The tone of the report has been anticipated by us. The convention are aware of their duty to the general government, the danger of violent measures, the awful consequences of separation, and the wisdom of deliberation and discussion upon the most weighty concerns of the country. They appear to have felt some "compunctious visitings" of the departing spirit of Washington, and to have kept in mind their obligations as well as rights as a component part, though a minority, of the confederated republic. The madmen of Boston and the rash and violent elsewhere, whether friends or enemies to the convention, will be disappointed in their works; and a more cool and dignified style of political discussion, we trust, will henceforth be adopted by those who have expected this great caucus to produce all the blessings of peace, commerce and national prosperity with marginal speed, or to array a portion of the citizens against their rulers, the only legitimate government in christendom.

Imagined evils have not been found real by the convention and desperate resorts are reprobated. We shall have no "treasons, stratagems and spoils" in New England this year, and nothing but the oppugnation of the press to be apprehended from the opposition in that quarter. The mountain has neither brot forth a mouse, nor terminated in a volcano.

Office of the Freeman's Journal, Philadelphia, Jan. 7—evening. Extract of a letter, dated

Cape May, Jan. 5, 1815. "There is a British ship in the Bay said to be a 74. They sent a flag on shore on Monday last, and they report that they had spoke a brig bound to Halifax from England, in a short passage of 18 days; which told them, that preliminaries of peace had been signed by our Commissioners at Ghent. I hope it may prove true—but I have my doubts."

Extract of another letter from Philadelphia, dated January 7.

There is the following, on the Coffee House Books this evening. "Mr. Hughes writes from Cape May the 4th inst. that the Spencer of 74 guns came into the capes last Saturday evening with a WHITE FLAG at the foretop, which was still flying, and on shore and stated, they had spoke a vessel from England bound to Halifax in a short passage, who informed them, preliminaries of peace had been signed between this country and England."

Another letter from the P. Master, dated the 5th inst. to the same effect. "Mr. Hughes, the writer of the letter referred to, is known by a gentleman in this city, who states, that he is a respectable man on whose information every reliance may be placed.—Ed. of Fed. Gaz.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

A naval officer, who left New London on Tuesday evening and arrived here this morning in the Mail Stage, states, that on Tuesday morning a Mr. Peak came up from the British squadron and reported that, while on board the Superb that morning, he was informed by the first Lieutenant, that the U. States frigate Constitution had sunk the British frigate Maidstone, after a long and desperate engagement. To Mr. Peak's enquiry how they derived their information, the Lieutenant replied, that a sloop of war (which lay at anchor near the Superb) arrived at Halifax on the preceding evening, which received the intelligence from a vessel she had boarded on her passage.

Two of the other passengers state, that they left Fishers Island on Tuesday; and that just before their departure, a party of British seamen came on shore, and mentioned in their hearing, that the Constitution had given the Maidstone a terrible flogging.

The probability of this report is strengthened by an article in the Boston Palladium of Monday, which states, that "on the 6th of December, the William and Industry were fallen in with by the Maidstone, the commander of which took a copy of their instructions, to convey them to Castine, but parted from them a few hours after in a gale." Another article in the same paper mentions, that the "gale" here noticed, continued "ten days" or in other words to the 16th of December. The Constitution, it will be remembered, sailed from Boston on the 17th of December, and steered an eastern course.

From these facts and dates, we are inclined to consider the rumor as probably correct.—[M. Y. Commercial Adv.

New York, Thursday noon.

"The report is that the frigate Constitution has sunk the Maidstone frigate in ten minutes."

Extract of a letter from New York, dated yesterday, 1 o'clock.

"The report of the Constitution having sunk the Maidstone is believed. It was brought here by a purser of the navy, directed from Boston, and received there by a vessel from sea. Our colors are flying on the occasion"

Privateering at Boston. Stock and prize shares are advertised at one office in Boston, in 12 privateers, out of that port, viz. the Brutus, Scourge, Blakely, David Porter, Surprize, Tomahawk, Sine Qua Non, Reindeer, Avon, George Little, Commodore Macdonough, and Prince of Neufchatel. This is coming on pretty well for Boston.

It appears by a late British navy list, that the rates of their sloops of war, are reduced two guns each—although the number of guns they carry remains the same! They may reduce the rates of their vessels as they please—and we'll reduce their number.—Aurora.

The British need not have put themselves to the trouble of altering the rate of their vessels—for we'll take them at any rate.—Id.

Boston, Jan. 5.

FROM CANADA.

Information from Canada is to the 27th ult. The British had advanced a few troops to Odleton, near our frontiers, & were very secret in their movements.—It was understood Gov. Prevost was recalled. An American captain had been arrested in Canada, under suspicious circumstances, and committed to prison.—It was said a pay-roll was found in his pocket.

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIERS.

Plattsburg, Dec. 24.

We learn that a detachment of men are on the march for our division of the army.

The British Gen. Brishane has his head quarters at La Prairie.

The enemy's troops are billeted out in the vicinity of Montreal. None of them have been sent to Quebec for winter quarters.

December 30.

Gen. Macomb arrived in town on Friday last, and was saluted from the forts—we are sorry to learn that he is expected to leave this for Utica, being ordered to the trial of Gen. Wilkinson.

It is reported, we understand by a deserter, who came in night before last, that the British are 2 or 3000 strong at Isle Aux Noix, and have a large number of sleighs and about 30 or 90 pieces of cannon.

Also, That they have other large forces near that place, and confirms the report that they are about fitting out an expedition of some kind.

A gentleman arrived in the Albany stage last evening says, that upwards of 600 ship carpenters and artificers had passed that place for the Lakes.

Rutland, Vt. Dec. 14.

A number of British deserters last week reported themselves to the commanding officer of the rendezvous in this town. They came from Canada.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

The letter of marque schr. Jonguille, capt. Carman, has arrived at Beaufort, N. C. in 9 days from Port-au-Prince, with a cargo of sugar, tortoise shell, some prize goods, and a considerable amount in specie, to Cox and Montauver, of this city, owners.—She has captured on her voyage 4 prizes, manned one, (arrived), ransomed another, gave the third up to prisoners, and the fourth destroyed. Capt. Carman writes to his owners in this city, that the only news at Port-au-Prince or from the island is, that the two ministers sent out by the court of France were received by the President Petion and Emperor Christophe. Their demands on the part of the King were, that the island and inhabitants should return to their former allegiance. This was promptly rejected.—Christophe sent his soldiers and unexpectedly seized the ambassador with all his instructions, in which it was found he was to encourage and promote disaffection between the mulattoes and blacks, he instantly turned him out to the soldiery, who terminated his mortal existence. Petion treated the other with much courtesy, and during my stay, sent him in a small vessel under a strong escort to Jamaica. He says the torches are ready when they approach to destroy every vestige of civilization, not a cock shall crow on the plains to nourish them, not a tree or a hut shall afford them shelter from a Tropical Sun, and the mountains shall become our abiding place, from whence we have the abundant means of annoying them, and rendering them still more comfortless than God and nature will do. They are already storing the mountains with cured provisions and the most active preparations are going on to complete their means of defence. The minister to Petion represented the foreign merchants there, as a set of desperate and needy adventurers who were his bad counsellors, and that when his master sent there they would be committed to the stake. The secret expedition that was progressing in Jamaica had not yet sailed—general opinion was, that it was destined for some southern quarter of the U. States.—While at Port-au-Prince, his majesty's sloop of war Peruvian touched there on her way to Gonaives, Bermuda and New Providence, with an agent of the house of Boiles & Co. Jamaica, supposed for the purpose of placing funds at the two latter places to purchase southern produce that is to be captured by the expedition now fitting out.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

NUREMBERG, Oct. 15.

"According to the assurances of two Polish officers, who left Elba on the 11th Sept. and whose passports are countersigned Porto Ferrajo, Sept. 10, Bonaparte seems to enjoy perfect health. On the 1st of September, having received despatches from England, he suddenly put a stop to the building of his palace, which he had hitherto carried on with great ardour. From expressions let fall by the English General Posser, and several Englishmen, it is conjectured that he will be carried to England: this in some measure confirms the report that the future residence of Napoleon will be definitively fixed at the Congress at Vienna. A great many Englishmen go to Elba to see him: he is treated by them with the greatest attention and respect. "If we may believe several reports from Naples, measures are observed to be taken there, quite privately, which indicate political changes. Thus large quantities of valuables are said to have been sent to London, &c. Letters reached us yesterday to the 14th ult. from Teneriffe, indicating a very unfortunate situation of the trade. The following is an extract from one of them:

"TENERIFFE, Sept. 13.

"We are in the utmost distress both for pipes and money, to cash and get in the wines.

"Of the 100,000 dollars which were sent out, only 40,000 have arrived consigned to Mr. C.—The 60,000 dollars intended for Mr. L. have been captured by the enemy.

"Two American privateers which are refreshing at Lazarote, have captured three vessels.—The Peacock, American privateer has within a short time made prize of 170,000 dollars and 21 vessels, the most or the whole of which, were burnt.

"There are, or we are told there are, four British ships of war cruising in this part of the ocean, but they seem to be wholly inadequate to the defence of the trade."

Bank note lost.

ON Saturday evening last, in Lexington, a 20-dollar note, wrapt in a piece of paper, on the Bank of Kentucky. Should the above note be found, a liberal compensation will be made on its delivery to the Printer of the Kentucky Gazette. 4-1 January 24, 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that I have lost from amongst my papers, a NOTE, given by Nelson Turner to me, for \$100, payable on demand, bearing date 13th September, 1813, and witnessed by Thos. Gibson and William Udey. EDWARD WILLIAMS. 4-3w January 16, 1815.

COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, For Sale by E. W. CRAIG. 4- January 20, 1815.

POSTSCRIPT.

We understand that letters have been received from New-Orleans as late as the 6th of January.—The Kentucky troops arrived on the 4th.—There had been constant skirmishing and cannonading, which still continued, and a general action was expected shortly to take place. Our troops were in high spirits, and no doubt was entertained of the result. General Jackson's force is estimated at from 18 to 20,000—that of the British is ascertained from deserters, not to exceed 8,000.

Extract of a letter dated Natchez, Jan 10.

"My last night's mail from N. Orleans, the British had made an assault on the breast works, thrown up by Gen. Jackson, about four miles below the town, and were repulsed with considerable loss and very little fear is entertained for the safety of the city."

To Printers.

FOR SALE, at this Office, a Fount of Long Primer, about 500lbs. about half worn.—Price 40 cents per lb. Also, a fount of Pica, 160lbs. very little worn.—Price 40 cents cash per lb.

T. H. PINDELL

IS just receiving about 2000 yds superfine BLUE CLOTH, which he offers at his Store by the piece—Also—6000 lb. PRIME COFFEE, 2000 lb. PEP-PER, 8 bbls. SHAD, 8 do. ROSIN, which he offers by the barrel. Grocers will find it their interest to call on him.

Main Street, Lexington, Jan. 24, 1815

TAKE NOTICE,

All those who gave their notes for property bought at the sale of the late

William Satterwhite, dec.

I SHALL attend at the Columbian Inn, on the 25th day of the present month, to receive payment; on which day the notes become due. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, will incur additional expense, as I shall put all delinquent's notes in authorized hands for collection.

M. SATTERWHITE, Adm'r.

January 20, 1815.

I have also to hire until Christmas next, TWO NEGRO MEN, blacksmiths, superior to any in the state.—ONE LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN, qualified for house or out-door business.—And one excellent HOUSE SERVANT GIRL, about twelve years of age. M. S.

TAKEN UP by Thomas Shelton, Gallatin county, waters Big Twin, one Dark Bay Horse, judged to be 8 years old, 14 1-2 hands high, some white on each hind foot, small niche in the left ear, no brands perceivable—appraised to \$5 dollars, 1st day December, 1814.

SAML. TODD J. P. G. C.

TAKEN UP by Francis Springer, living 4 miles from Lexington, on the Leestown road, two BAY FILLYS, two years old last spring—one has both hind feet white, and a snip on her nose—the other has no brand or flesh mark perceivable—both of them appraised to \$18. Certified by me this 9th day of January, 1815.

ROBERT S. RUSSELL.

Kentucky Insurance Office,

2d JANUARY, 1815.

A DIVIDEND of 6 per cent, (exclusive of the State and United States tax) for the half year, ending on the 31st ult. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, upon application at this office, on or after the 4th instant. 2-3 ABM. S. BARTON, Cashier.

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF

Williamson & McKinney,

ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-4f

For Sale,

ONE SETT OF COTTON SPINNING MACHINES, consisting of ONE SINGLE THROSTLE of fifty-four Spindles—ONE CARDING MACHINE with Cards for the same, 24 inches on the wire with Moving and Drawing—all new and of the best quality. Enquire at my Factory on Water Street. JOHN MARSH. 2-3 Lexington, Jan. 7, 1815.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate of MANOAH SINGLETON, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or their notes will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN LANCASTER,

MOSES MARTIN,

ACTING LEGATEES.

December 30, 1814.

To Rent

THE HOUSE & PLANTATION

Where I now reside, situate on the Henry's Mill road, adjoining the town of Lexington. The situation is airy and commands a view of the town—the house is large and commodious—and there are about 40 acres meadow and pasture. Possession can be had immediately. For terms apply to THOMAS GARNER. 3 January 23.

B. T. Longbothom,

SURGEON DENTIST.

(From Charleston, S. C.)

INFORMS the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he intends being in that place in the course of a few days, for the purpose of following his profession; but as his ill state of health will permit him to remain no longer than may be requisite to perform the operations, of which he is notified, immediately he arrives—it is solicited as a particular favor, that those desirous of his services will intimate the same by letter, left at the Post Office, (previous to his arrival) mentioning their name and address. And as DENTISTRY is an art not generally understood, he presumes to point out a few of those advantages derivable therefrom. Teeth, REAL or ARTIFICIAL, can be replaced in so natural a manner, and so well to resemble those deficient, both for use and ornament, as not to be discoverable to the most minute observer; such are hollow and produce fetid breath can be PLUGGED, negating not only that but further decay, and rendering them useful as ever. STUMPS may be removed with the greatest ease. TOOTH-ACH prevented, and that annoying complaint SCURVY in the gums, wholly eradicated.—The unsightly appearance of decay between teeth (which arises from the too great pressure on each other) is prevented or removed by FILING, effected without pain, and is the only effectual remedy. TARTAR can be separated by what is termed SCALING, which, judiciously performed, never injures the teeth, but renders the enamel beautifully white, and enables the person to keep it so, by mere application of a brush and water. To children shedding their teeth, the dental art is particularly beneficial, as by proper attention at this interesting period, deformity is prevented, and a permanent and regular set secured for life after. 2- January 7, 1815.



FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

TO THE YOUTH OF OUR COUNTRY.

Hail noble youth of generous souls,
Arouse to deeds of fame!
Rush where bellona's chariot rolls,
And pour the battle flame!

Thou sleep the brave of "Seventy-Five,"
In honor's sacred tomb,
In you their spirits shall survive,
For you their laurels bloom.

Where foes invade our social joy,
On Freedom's holy ground,
Bear the strong Eagle waving high,
And thousands rally round.

Would Britons our dear land deform,
With ruin, fire and blood,
In Phalanx firm repel the storm,
Back to the Atlantic flood.

Then to reward your noble toil,
And cheer your future days,
The milder ray of beauty's smile,
Shall beam with glory's blaze.

CORDELIA.

From the Amielect Magazine.

PORTER'S JOURNAL.

[We have been favored with a copy of part of Capt. Porter's journal of his late adventurous and gallant cruise. Those who have hitherto admired him only as the hero Valparaiso, will be doubtless pleased to see our American Anson in another character: like Cook observing and describing the manners and habits of newly discovered savages. After describing the appearance and situation of the bay and harbour of Noocheerah, of Madison's Island, and having fortunately obtained an interpreter, in an Englishman of the name of Wilson, who had been long resident in this group of islands, he thus proceeds.]

On jumping on shore, unaccompanied by any other persons, and walking up to a group of the natives, all their apprehensions seemed to cease: the women, who had retired to a distance, came down to join the male natives, and even the landing of the mariners, as well as all the rest of the party did not seem to occasion any uneasiness among them. The drum appeared to give them much pleasure, and the regular movements of the mariners occasioned great astonishment: they said they were spirits, or beings of a superior class to other men. I directed them to be put through their exercise, and the firing of the muskets occasioned but little terror, except among the women, who generally turned away their faces, covering their ears with their hands. The men and boys were all attention to the skipping of the balls in the water; but at every fire, all habitually inclined their bodies, as if to avoid the shot, although behind the men who were firing. After remaining a short time with them I distributed among them some knives, fish hooks, &c. &c. which they received with much apparent pleasure, but no one offered, like the natives of the other islands, any thing in return.

Observing the mountains surrounding the valley to be covered with numerous groups of natives, I inquired the cause and was informed that a warlike tribe, residing beyond the mountain had been for several weeks at war with the natives of the valley, into which they had made several incursions, and had destroyed many houses and plantations, and had killed by cutting: around the bark, a great number of bread fruit trees. I was also informed that they had intended paying another visit that day, but it was supposed they had been deterred by the appearance of the ships—I inquired if it were possible to get a message to them, and was informed that notwithstanding they were at war, and shewed no quarter to each other, there were certain persons of both tribes who were permitted to pass and repass freely and uninterrupted from one tribe to another, such for example, as a man belonging to one tribe who had married a woman belonging to another. I inquired if any such were present, and one being pointed out to me, I directed him to proceed to the Happhas, and to tell them I had comewith a force sufficiently strong to drive them from their island, and if they presumed to enter into the valley while I remained there, I should send a body of men to chastise them—to tell them to cease all hostilities as long as I remained among them, that if they had hogs or fruit to dispose of they might come and trade freely with us, as I should not permit the natives of the valley to injure or molest them. To the natives of the valley (who listened attentively, and with apparent pleasure, to the message sent to the Happhas) I then addressed myself, and assured them that I had come with the most friendly disposition, that I wanted nothing from them but what I paid for, that they must look upon us as brethren, and that I should protect them against the Happhas, should they venture to descend from the mountains. I directed them to leave at home their spears, slings, and clubs, (their only weapons of war, in order that we might know them from the Happhas) and told them I should consider all as my enemies who should appear armed in my presence, assuring them at the same time, that there would be no necessity for their using those weapons, as I had not only the will and power to give them the most ample protection, but to chastise severely their enemies, unless they were governed by the advice I had given them; all

listened with much attention, their spears and clubs were thrown on one side, and when I wished to assemble my officers and men to return on board, I perceived that they had formed, with the female part of the community, an intimacy much closer than that which brotherly relationship gave them a title to.

The detachment of marines had remained with me. all, no doubt, saw me on my guard against any attack of the natives, and the probability of my remaining so, perhaps, made them perfectly easy as to their safety.

Description of Gattaneuah's grand-daughter.

While I was using measures to get together my officers and men, my attention was drawn to an object which at the moment here presented itself. A handsome young woman of about 18 years of age, her complexion fairer than common, her carriage majestic, and her dress better, and somewhat different from the other females, approached: her glossy black hair and her skin were highly anointed with the cocoa nut oil, and her whole personal appearance neat, sleek and comely. On inquiry who this dignified personage might be, I was informed that her name was Piteeme, a granddaughter to the chief or greatest man in the valley, whose name was Gattaneuah. This lady, on whose countenance was not to be perceived any of those playful smiles which enlivened the countenances of others, I was informed was held in great estimation, on account of her rank and beauty, and I felt that it would be necessary, from motives of policy, to pay some attentions to a personage so exalted. She received my advances with a coldness and hauteur, which would have suited a princess, and repulsed every thing like familiarity with a sternness that astonished me.

Gattaneuah's village on the mountain.

Gattaneuah, I was informed, at the time of my landing, was at a fortified village, which was pointed out to me, on the top of one of the highest mountains; they have two of these strong places in this valley—one on the top of the aforesaid mountain, the other lower down the valley, and guarding one of the principal passes. The manner of fortifying these places is to plant closely on end, the bodies of large trees of 40 feet in length, and securing them together by pieces of timber strongly lashed across, presenting on the brow of a hill, difficult of access, a breast-work of considerable extent, which would require European artillery to destroy. At the back of this, a scaffolding is raised, on which is placed a platform for the warriors, who ascend by the means of ladders, and from thence shower down on their assailants spears and stones. The one at which Gattaneuah now was, is situated near a remarkable gap through the mountain by the natives to serve as a ditch or fosse, and must have required much labour in the execution; the other is more to the right, and lower down.

I had no sooner understood that they had a chief to whom I could address myself, than I felt anxious to see him; a messenger was therefore despatched for him, and after collecting my people, I returned on board, where, shortly after our arrival, I soon found every person anxious for the ship to be got into port and secured. Probably they had heard from those who had been on shore of the friendly reception they had met with, and while I had some thoughts of putting to sea for a favorable opportunity to run in, application was made to warp the ship up, and in a few hours we had her secured in the bottom of the bay on the starboard side, near a white sandy beach, and within half a mile of the shore.

(To be continued.)

Work for the Tinker ho! good wives
He is a lad of METTLE,
I wish that you could mend your lives,
As he can mend a Kettle.

THOMAS REID,

Copper & Tin Smith & Brazier,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he makes and mends Still Boilers and Copper of every description—Tin-ware made and repaired, Delf, Queens, China, and Glass Ware mended in such a manner as to make them equally substantial with the new. Those disposed to call on him may find him on the old Public Spring Lot, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Woodruffs as a foundry, opposite to Mr. Lewis Sanders, and next above the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

51-1f

December 19.

CASH

For French Burr Mill-Stones.

WANTED at the Aluvion Mills, Lexington, two or three pair of French Burr Mill Stones of the first quality, and largest size. Any person having such to dispose, will please make known to the subscriber their size and prices as early as possible.

LEX. DEC. 12.

50

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-1f

JUST received and for sale by J. Downing, a quantity of PRINTING INK, of a superior quality.

Also a fount of PICA, nearly new.

J. DOWNING.

Sept. 19.

FULLING MILL.

MR. ELLIOTT, who was formerly engaged with me in the Fulling Business, has returned from the late campaign, and has again set out to work—therefore, those who may please to deposit their cloths in our care, may depend on having them finished in as neat a manner as they could get them done at any other Mill near us, in the Western country. Cloths will be taken in at Mr. John Diahm's in Lexington, or at Mr. John Diahm's in Versailles, and Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, every court day, and be returned the succeeding court days, dressed according to order.

JOHN MORRIS.

December 9.

50-

WANTED to hire at the Lexington Manufacturing Company TWENTY WHITE WEAVEES—Also TWENTY NEGROES acquainted with weaving, and several NEGRO BOYS from 7 to 12 years old.

Also wanted several apprentices to the spinning and weaving business—To those of 17 years old, liberal wages will be given, and the opportunity of learning a good trade.—Apply to

R. MEGOWAN,
Agent for the Lex. Manufacturing Co.

August 29.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN LOWRY.

HIRAM SHAW.

Sept. 19.

N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by

J. LOWRY.

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, at ways on hand, for those who may please to call.

41

Hiram Shaw.

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber wishes to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Tauls' place on the Tates' Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.

HENRY BALLARD,

THOMAS ROYLE.

October 17.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Chesapeake, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The Portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at all hours of the day.

40-1f

Silver Plating & Brass Foundry

I. & E. WOODRUFF,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,

An elegant assortment of

Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,

Which they will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tonges, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assortment of

Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

Lexington, April 4, 1814.

14-1f

FOR SALE.

THE Three Store BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.

TH. T. BARR,

Agent for the owner.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814.

40-1f

LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813.

36-1f

COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of

JOHN JONES.

Water street, Lexington.

34-



THIS useful Machine for Spinning Cotton will be seen at the house of Mr. Whitney's Cabinet shop, opposite Mr. Postlethwait's any day from 9 to 2, and from 3 till sundown. Patent rights for a single machine 15 dollars. The melle parts will be furnished for six or any larger number of spindles at five dollars per spindle.

Cotton Spinners are respectfully invited to call and see this simple and expeditious mode of spinning cotton.

Lexington, Oct. 17.

TO MECHANICS.

Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, Turners in wood and iron, Black and Whitesmiths, Brass Founders and Filers, are wanted to make the several parts of a Spinning Machine, to be seen at Mr. Whitney's, opposite Mr. Postlethwait's Inn, Lexington.

The highest price will be given for two inch Cherry and four inch Poplar of the best quality, seasoned.

Oct. 22—43.

FOR SALE,

TWO NEGROES—a very likely young Man and Woman—the Girl is a very handsome Mulatto, both brought up to house business, and the Man has occasionally worked out. For further particulars, enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 17, 1814—51-

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

Public Entertainment will continue to be kept during the fall and winter months at the above place, by

H. PALMER.

September 19, 1814.

58

HERAN & MAXWELL

LITTEES,

CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street.—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.

26

Lexington, June 25, 1814.

SHOE STORE.

HAY & BOARDMAN have just received an elegant assortment of LADIES and MISSES Morocco and Kid SHOES.—Likewise, Gentlemen and Youths Shoe's, which are now ready for sale, opposite the Branch Bank.

32

Lexington, August 1, 1814.

WOOL CARDING.

WOOL taken to card on the usual terms at Sanders.

August 7, 1814.

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy. The subscriber has also,

Port Wine, Rhine, &c. &c.

Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here. Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.

A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.

N. BURROWS.

Mulberry-street, opposite the court-house.

Dec. 2.

49-1f

TO RENT,

A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, a large yard and convenient out offices, suitable for a tavern and wagon yard, or any other business that would require a number of buildings—enquire of TH. HANLY.

Lexington, 21st Nov.

47-1f

SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE, 70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.

B. BLOUNT.

Lexington, Nov. 21.

47-1f

To Creditors & Debtors.

JAMES COLEMAN & ROBERT MEGOWAN

AN having assigned over all and every species of their property to the Subscriber, in trust, to satisfy in full or in equal proportion all those creditors who will execute to them a release; the subscriber for the purpose of executing this trust, will for the present attend on Monday's, Wednesday's, Friday's and Saturday's, where the creditors of James Coleman and Robert Megowan, individually, and of the different firms in which they are interested, shall have an exhibit of the trust and may execute the release, so as to entitle them to the benefit of the assignment. After sufficient notice is given to all the creditors, to afford them an opportunity to have the benefit of the trust the Trustee will then proceed to dispose of the various species of property, in that manner he deems best calculated to secure the interest of all parties concerned; in the intermediate time, by the aid of agents, he will endeavor to procure such information as to the situation and value of the property in trust, and adjust the balances due them, so as to enable him to exhibit to the creditors signing the release, a complete history of the situation and value of each and every species of property, and will then receive sealed proposals from those creditors for any part of said estate or adopt such other plans for the disposition of the property as may be agreed on at a meeting of said creditors, personally or by proxy.

Wm. S. DALLAM, Trustee.

Lexington, Dec. 14, 1814.

51-1f

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th inst a YELLOW WOMAN named MATILDA; 22 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, strait made, had on when she went away, a blue cotton dress, cross-barred, lined and bound shoes, cross-barred handkerchief round her head, very curly bare for her colour, high nose, reads and writes a little, and has been seen since in the neighborhood of Lexington. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or TEN DOLLARS if taken in the state and secured so that I get her again, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home to me in Lexington.

LEXINGTON YOUNG.

October 31.

44

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For sale, in Lexington.

The subscriber offers for sale several VALUABLE LOTS, as follows:

LOT No. 1—is a piece of ground on Main st. 22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107 feet back with the privilege of building over said alley, & joining J. P. Schatzell, esq's wall.—The back part of said lot from the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet wide on Short street.

No. 2—is the lot adjoining the above lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet back—on said lot is a frame building &c. occupied at present by Dr. Dudley.

No. 3—is a vacant lot on Short street, near the public square, is 60 feet in front, running back to the next street 231 feet. It is an excellent situation for a tavern. I will sell it altogether or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 4—is a piece or parcel of ground lying near the Steam mill—a corner lot, bounded by Mill street and Steam mill street—109½ feet on the latter and 80 feet on the former to an alley. I will sell it in whole or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 5—is situated on High street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is 40 feet on said street, running back 150 feet to an alley.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will learn the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on Short street.

BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.

October 17.

43

NOTICE.

THE stated meetings of the Directors of the LEXINGTON BRANCH BANK, will hereafter be on every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. Notes offered for discount, must be lodged in the Bank between the hours of 10 and 2 of the same days.

F. DEWEES, Clerk.

Nov. 26, 1814.

48.

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE, of JOHN WAINWRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Chesapeake, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room.

47-1f Lexington, November 20.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41

October 10, 1814.

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement.

Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner.